FARM AND HOME.

Cutting and Curing Hay.

should be as near the natural one as possible. Six months in the year our horses, cattle, and sheep (in the country) live on their natural food. In providing for the other six, we should prepare for them something as nearly like their sum-mer diet as possible. It should not, therefore, be majured stalks dried but preserved grass. All grasses reach their highest point of excellence, considered as food, when they first come into blossom. The vital elements are then scattered throughout the entire plant, which in no part has suffered the exhaustion and loss attending suffered the exhaustion and loss attending the complete or even partial development of the seed. Grass, then, should be cut when the blossoms first open. Practically, if the grass on any given farm is mainly of one variety, it is better to begin cutting before it reaches even this state of maturity. Timothy and red-top head about the same time. If we wait for the appearance of the blossoms before we begin, we shall have the matured seed and the weedy and almost worthless stalk before the end is reached. In the matter of clover, if it stands over the second stands erect, it is safe to wait till one half the blossoms begin to turn, never later. The other half will be so perfected in growth that there will be no loss in quantity or quality. If lodged it should be cut much earlier, as the decay at the root will more than counterbalanceany growth elsewhere. In regard to grasses not specified, the same general rule will apply, bearing in mind that it is always better to cut considerable that it is always better to cut considerable before it reaches perfect maturity rather than considerable afterward. Next and most important, how shall this grass be cured so that it can be packed in bulk and be kept without injury until such time as it is needed for food, and yet retain most of its nutritive properties? The best way, as it seems to me, is this: If there is reasonable promise of a fair day, the mowing-machine should be started at 5 o'clock the night before, and again, as soon as the dew is off in the moraling. By 11, all the grass that can be handled will be cut. Then, transfer at once the horses from the machine to the tedder, and go over the field once before dinner. At 1 o'clock, start the tedder a second time. At 2, attach one of the span to the horse-rake, and by 4 o'clock the hay cut in the moraling should have been pitched (not rolled) into tall, well-trimmed cocks, containing from eighty to one hadred ranges as the first tender a second time. trimmed cocks, containing from eighty to one hundred pounds each. Let these stand until the first fair day following, and then open and turn as is needed, until ready for the barn, which, under ordinary circumstances, will not require more than an hour from the moment it is evenly shaken out to the time that the transfer should be made to the load and from thence to the mow. It will thus be cured evenly, every portion getting nearly the same amount of sun. The juices will not be baked out of it, but dried in it and most of the natural flavor, sweetness, instead of being exhaled, will remain to make the mass palatable as well as nutritious. Generally speaking, I think that farmers err on the side of over rather than under drying. Grass cut when perfectly free from dew, and getting a thorough and even wilt the first day, and then cooking over-night, if the weather is all the time favorable, does not need much sun the second time it is exposed; in fact, if the air is hot and dry, the less usually the better. The suggestions made with regard to the mode of drying apply to these meadows when the yield is a ton and a half or more to the acre. Where the grass is thin and the todder not needed, I would charged with moisture, as in cloudy days and near nightfall. 'Cleaning up,' there-fore, each day, has its unfavorable as well as favorable side, and, as it seems to me, is not to be ordinarily commended, especialand near nightfall. Cleaning up, therefore, each day, has its unfavorable as well as favorable side, and, as it seems to me, is not to be ordinarily commended, especially when the farmer has a supply of cloth hay-caps, which are eminently worthy a place in every hay-field. In conclusion, I urge the observance of the following rules: First, Cut the grass as it is coming into blossom, earlier rather than later. Second. Cut it when it is as free as may be from Cut it when it is as free as may be from any moisture except its own juices. Third, Have special care not to over-dry, and be particular to dry evenly. Fourth. Make the transfer of the hay from the field to the barn at or near the middle of the day, and when the air is dry and bot.

THE American Rev Journal allows a correspondent to say that fugitive swarms of bees can be stopped by blinding them somehow by the use of a looking glass; all of which seems to us the merest bash.

when the air is dry and hot."

A swarm of bees covering an area of several rods square would hardly be arrested by flashing through them the rays of light that would be produced by such an opera-

It has an article on the Egyptian bees, which it considers the primary race—that the Greeks introduced them from Egypt into their country. Subsequently they found their way to Rome, and thence over the world. It quotes the following paragraph from a Rome writer with reference to the desirableness of their introduction

considered in pecuniary sense:

"The field on which bees are fed is no whit the barer for their biting. When they have taken in their full repast of flow-

ers or grass, the ox may graze and the sheep may fatten on their reversions."

This was written two thousand years ago, and gives indication of an eye to profit which would seem like 1870, rather than a century before Christ,

The Farmer's Favorite.

We saw at Church & Hough's, yesterday, one of Bickford & Huffman's Continuous Distributor Grain Drills, with guano and seed attachment. It is perfect in its mechanical construction and its performance of work. We examined the machine, and could not see how it could possibly fail in doing what is claimed for it. Und of these machines has been purchased by Messrs, Travner & Wood, of Jacksboro'.

From the records kept at Nuremberg, in "H. L. Read, of Hearth and Home, gave his ideas on this timely topic as follows:

The natural food of the three principal classes of domesticated animals—horses, cattle, and sheep—is grass, not hay or grain. When, therefore, civilization removes them from a state of nature, the artificial life to which they are introduced great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Bela died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed com-Bavaria, we get the following interesting against Bela died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed completely. In 1303 and 1304 a man could have crossed, dry shod, over the rivers Seine, Loire, Rhine and Danube. In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by the heat, which was so great that the harvests dried up. In 1440 the heat was extraordinary. In 1538, 1539, 1540 and 1541 all the rivers were nearly dried up. In 1556 there was a great drouth, which ex-1556 there was a great drouth, which ex-tended over nearly the whole of Europe. In 1615 and 1616 there was, in Italy, France, and the Netherlands, an overpowering heat. In 1648 there were 58 consecutive days of extreme heat. 1678 was very hot, and as were the first three years of the 18th century. In 1718 it did not rain a single time from April until October! The growing grain was burnt, the rivers dried up, the theatres (but wherefore is not stated) were closed by command of the police. The thermometer showed 36 degrees Reaumer, equivalent to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit trees bloomed twice. In 1623 and 1724 there was great ed twice. In 1623 and 1724 there was great heat. The summer of 1646 was hot and dry, the growing grain being calcined. It did not rain for months. 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778 and 1788 were years in which the summers were extremely hot. In the famous comet year—1811—the summer was warm and the wine produced that season was very precious. In 1818, theatres had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest temperature being 35 Reatmer, or 112 Fahrenheit. During the three days of the revolution of July, in 1830, the thermometer stood at 36 degrees Centigrade,

[COMMUNICATED.] Horace Maynard-Political Honesty.

mometer stood at 36 degrees Centigrade, about 97 Fahrenheit. In 1832, during the

uprising of the 5th and 6th of July, the temperature was about the same.

As a rule, it is enough to know that the Press and Herald does not approve the course of this gentleman in Congress, to feel assured that he is about right. This paper has sought to make some political capital out of his vote against refusing Whittemore to take his seat. Those who best know Horace Maynard know very well that, whatever were his motives for voting as he did, a disposition to wink at bribery and corruption was no part of such bribery and corruption was no part of such

motives.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Independent* thus speaks of the

case;
"The action of the House cannot be justified as constitutional, and all the great lawyers of the House admit it. Whitte-more was entitled to be sworn in; and then the House had a constitutional right to expel him, if it could obtain a two-thirds yote to that end. But the feeling was strong against him; and more particularly the feeling of the country was violent against him, as being a convicted cadetship huckster, and members feared that a yote to admit him, even for an hour, to a seat, might be misinterpreted."

It appears, then that Mr. Maynard in

Inight be misinterpreted."

It appears, then, that Mr. Maynard, in agreeing with "all the great lawyers in the House" as to the unconstitutionality of such action, voted accordingly. As for political honesty, or honesty of any kind, or under any circumstances, we will put him against any may whose the Co. him against any man whom the Conserva-tives are likely to bring out, and he will

suffer nothing in the comparison.

We believe Mr. Maynard to be as capable is thin and the tedder not needed, I would advise that the hay be raked earlier in the afternoon and put into cocks, to stand over-night, even though the first day's sun might fit it for the mow. Much of the must in hay comes of making the transfer from the field to the barn, when the air is by putting some man of straw in his place. and as faithful in representing the interests

> the second committee of conference to-day, and no result was obtained. Another effort will be made, but it is very doubtful if more than the proposed redistribution is saved from the bill, and that feature the House has already repudiated. It therefore stems quite impossible to agree upon a bill that will suit the contractionists of the Senate and at the same time suit the expansionists of the House. The funding bill which passed the Senate on March 11, and the substitute for the same which passed the House on July 1, were to-day committed to a conference committee, which is mitted to a conference committee, which is Mr. Boutwell's last hope for a measure which will enable him to fund two hun-dred and lifty millions of the public debt before the acxi session of Congress.

> A Memphis gilder and engraver has par-tially perfected a discovery which will revotially perfected a discovery which will revo-lutionize the whole business of picture-making by photographic processes. He transfers a steel plate to the polished sur-face of a section of a hand-saw, a perfect picture of the object placed before the camera, and when the acids used are washed away, there is an engraved pho-tograph left on the steel, from which im-pressions may be multiplied in ink as-from an engraved plate. The acid does the engraver's work, and light itself draws the lines. draws the lines.

> The marriage of Miss Blanche Butler (daughter of Gen. Batler) to Gen. Ames, will take place July 21, at St. Anne's Church, (Episcopal,) Lowell. The festivities will occupy four days, culminating with the ecremony, and will consist of a grand ball, Illuminations by the neighbors, &c. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Hildreth, cousin of Blanche, Miss Nesmith, daughter of the late Lieutemant Governor John Nesmith, Miss Fanny Talbot, daughter of C. P. Talbot, and Miss Chandler, daughter of Senator Chandler, of Michigan.
>
> —New York Standard.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, Rev. C. F. P. BANCROFT, Principal.

FALL SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS BEGINS August 3, 1870. For particulars, address. C. CARPENTER, Sup't. jun30-d&w3w.*

W. A. B. HILL & CO., WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS

148 Gay Street, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

NEW CROP

FAMOUS ROSE POTATO. HOUGH & CHURCH

HAVE NOW FOR SALE THE NEW CROP OF SEED at once, from

The Farmers' Depot. McGhee's Block, Gay Street, Knoxville, Tennessee, and raise another crop this year. Jun25-d&wlm.

Dr. P. H. CARDWELL,

SURGEON DENTIST.

(OFFICE: Corner of Church and State Streets RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT, IN VIEW of the great fall in gold, he will furnish full sets of TEETH, on the Vulcanite Base, for the small sum of FIFTY DOLLARS.

A single Upper or Lower set for THIRTY DOLLARS. #3"All other charges in proportion to the above. Satisfaction guaranteed in all Dental operations. apid 79-tf

RICHARDSON, BURR & TERRY, Lumber Manufacturers,

WATER STREET RAILROAD CROSSING, KNOXVILLE, TENN.,

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weather-Boarding, Broom Handles,

Axe Handles, Pick Handles, Spokes, Felloes, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c., &c. june5-d.kw3m

BROOM CORN! BROOM CORN!!

BOLLI & CHAVANNES.

Manufacturers of Brooms. WOULD INFORM THE FARMING COMMU-

Broom Corn

of good quality that is offered to them, at the market price. The time being close at hand when it should be prepared and offered for sale, those who have planted Broom Corn, but are not familiar with its culture and treatment, can obtain all necessary information by addressing BOLLI & CHAVANNES, jun29-dtjulz-w2m. Knoxville, Tenn.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!! A. S. MARINER.

Successor to the Knoxville Coal Company, and t

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Knoxville and vicinity that he will continue the

Coal and Wood Trade.

As heretofore, at the Coal Yard, foot of Cumberland and Clinch streets, and respectfully solicts a share of the trade.

the trade.

He will not allow himself to be excelled in the qualities of Wood and Coal he may keep, and will promptly fill orders with which he may be favored, delivering fuel to all parts of the city. Terms Cash.

Office on Gay street, next door to Captain Walley's

Knoxville, Tenn,-June 5-tf

CITY TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE. J. H. WALLEY.

Exclusive Dealer in

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, MEERSCHAUM.

Brier and Stone Pipes, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes. In fact all Kinds of

Smokers' Articles, At the SIGN OF THE INDIAN.

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CHAS, H. BROWN. AGENT FOR THE

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Anchor Line,

Between New York and Glasgow.

POTH ARE FIRST CLASS LINES, THE Foreign the Mails, Theleta as low as by any other Lines. Further information cheerfully given on apfor sale Sight Deaths on all the principal cities

FIRE INSURANCE.

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THE OLDEST PRIVATE DISPENSARY IN NASHVILLE

DR McGILL'S,

Deaderick treet. SPERMATORRHERA CURED. 42 MY FRIEND.
Stop belove you further go. I cure that disease, and
I warant a cure. My price is TillETY Doblidars,
sent in advance, and I furnish all medicines; and if a
cure is not effected I return the money.

Oppier House-Franc's A. S. to 6 P. u.
All letters directed to
apl 13-3m. McGilla.

Nashville, Tenn.

To the Merchants and School Teachers of East Tennessee. Notice.—To any one who can say, "Shoes and socks shocks Susan," with rapidity and faultless pronunciation, four times rimning, a large reward well be paid.

Heavy cotton frauds have been discovered at Bornbay. Captain Telsa signed bills lading for one thousand bales of cotton that were never shipped, and upon which leadings are bound to sell at the lowest prices. We are bound to sell at the lowest prices. Send in your orders, to the East Tennessee Rack Rouse. Send in your orders, to the East Tennessee Rack Rouse.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

G. W. MABRY. C. TURNER. JOS. A. MABRY.

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DEALERS IN

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OF EVERY KIND,

Mechanical Implements

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MILLS.

We are the exclusive Agents for East Tennessee for the celebrated

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Reaping and Mowing

MACHINE,

Tornado Thresher.

Manufactured by

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CELEBRATED

Reaping and Mowing Machines,

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REAPER AND MOWER.

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Sweepstakes Thresher,

Manufactured by

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THRESHERS

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We are the exclusive Dealers in the cele-brated Pittsburgh

PEACOCK PLOWS,

Manufactured by J. C. Bidwell. (The Only Genuine.)

COLLINS'

Cast Cast - Steel Plows,

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SHELLERS, PLOWS,

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ALWAYS ON HAND.

We keep constantly on hand every variety PLOWS.

> SHELLERS, GRAIN DRILLS,

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Hand and Horse Rakes,

CRADLES AND SCYTHES, (Yankee and Dutch)

FERTILIZERS, SALT AND CEMENT

We ask a call from our old friends and customers, and the Farniers of East

april 6 tf

Tennessee.

Anderson County Tax Sales.

Anderson County Tax Sales.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—ANDERSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, D. T. MOORE COLLECTOR OF THE Public Taxes for the County of Anderson for the years 1866 and 1867, has reported to the Circuit Court of the County of Anderson the following tracts of lands as having been assessed for taxes; that the taxes thereon are due and remain unusid, and that the respective owners have no goods or chattles in his County on which he can distrain for said taxes, to-wit in John Kirks, in District No. 1, value \$130. In the County on which he can distrain for said taxes, to-wit in John Kirks, in District No. 1, value \$130. printer's fees \$1.00, clork's fees \$1.00, printer's fees \$1.00, clork's fees \$1.00, printer's fees \$1.00, clork's fees \$1.00, printer's fees \$1.00. Total \$13.275.

C. M. Spencer, in District No. 1, value \$130. Tax \$1.85, collector's fees \$1.00, clork's fees \$1.00, printer's fees \$1.00. Total \$5.275.

A collector's fees \$1.00, clork's fees \$1.00, printer's fees \$1.00. Total \$2.075.

Greene C. Hunter, in 5th District, value \$1575. Tax \$2.535, collector's fees \$1.00, clork's fees \$1.50. printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$2.075.

Greene C. Hunter, in 5th District, value \$1575. Tax \$2.535. Collector's fees \$1.00. clork's fees \$1.50. printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$2.075.

W. H. Lackey, in 6th District, value \$150. Tax \$4.87, collector's fees \$1.00. clork's fees \$1.50. printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$2.53.

W. H. Lackey, in 6th District, value \$100. Tax \$4.87, collector's fees \$1.00. clork's fees \$1.00. printer's fees \$1.50. printer's fees \$1.50.

D. T. MOORE, Tax Collector.

It is therefore considered by the Court that judgment be and is hereby entered against the aforesaid tracts of land, in the name of the State, for the sum annexed to cach, it being the amount of taxes, costs and charges due severally thereon for the years 1806 and 1807; and it is ordered by the Court that the said several tracts of land, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient of each of them to satisfy the amount of taxes, costs and charges annexed to those severally, to be sold as the law directs, and that an order of sale issue accordingly. Therefore, you, the said D. T. Moore, Tax Collector for Anderson County aforesaid, are hereby commanded to expose to public sale the aforesaid tracts of land, or so much of them as will be sufficient to pay the taxes and costs, and make return of this writ at a Green't Court to be held at the court house in the town of Clinton, on the 24 Monday of July next.

Witness L. C. Cox, Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, the 24 Monday of March, 1850.

Level Response to the court house in Court, at office in Clinton, the 24 Monday of March, 1850.

Per W. B. DOWLLI, Drouge-Clark

Per W. B. DOWELL, Deputy Clerk. IN OBEDIENCE TO THE FOREGOING ORDER of sale, I will expose to public sale, at the court house door in the town of Clinton, Tennessee, on the 1st Monday of July, 1870, and continue till sold, the foregoing tracts of land described in said order of sale, for the taxes, costs and charges annexed thereto, unless said amounts are previously paid.

1. T. MOONE.

Juni5-w4t. Tax Collector for Anderson County

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, bealthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00. For sale by all druggists, and merchants generally, may25-wile

THE SUPREME COURT

Eastern Division of the State of Tennessee at Knoxville.

W. Hal. BE BERGEN, OPENED AND HELD AT the Court House in Knoxville, on the 2nd Monday designation of the Court will be laken up and heard in accordance with the order made by said Court at its lost term; which order is in the words and figures following, to with:

term; which order is in the words and figures following, to will.

By It is ordered by the Court that at the next term of this Court, the civil cases upon the docket be taken up and disposed of in the billowing order, to wil.

"First, All cases on the docket of the Fifth Circuit filed during or previous to the year 1808.

SECOND, All cases upon the docket of the Fifth Circuit filed during or previous to the year 1808.

Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Circuits, filed during and previous to the year 1800.

"Commencing with the First Circuit, and taking the several Circuit in the order above named.

"The criminal code will be falcen up and disposed of as the Court pay direct."

A true court of the order, Test;

M. L. PATTERSON,

Junt1-situan.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE FIRM OF BAXTER CHAMPION & RICKS.

Atterneys at Law, was dissolved, by mutual consont, on the ligh day of May, 1830.

The damaided business of the nerthoushin will be attended to as here ofters by the members of the firm, and to be a consont of the firm, and to be a consont of the firm,